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PYROTECHNIC HAZARDS CLASSIFICATION AND EVALUATION PROGRAM TEST REPORT HEAT FLUX STUDY OF DEFLAGRATING PYROTECHNIC MUNITIONS

APRIL 16, 1971

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PYROTECHNIC HAZARDS CLASSIFICATION AND EVALUATION PROGRAM TEST REPORT HEAT FLUX STUDY

OF

DEFLAGRATING PYROTECHNIC MUNITIONS

Details of illustrations in this document may be better studied on microfiche

APRIL 16, 1971

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ABSTRACT

The heat flux studies described in this report were performed under a National Aeronautics and Space Administration Contract NAS8=23524, Modification 8, Item No. 8. Three tests had been authorized to investigate whether heat flux measurements may be used as effective hazards evaluation criteria to determine safe quantity distances for pyrotechnics. A "Passive Sensor Study" was conducted simultaneously to investigate their usefulness recording certain events and conditions, e.g., heat attenuation, temperature ranges in the vicinity of a deflagrating pyrotechnic stack, etc.

The tests have shown that heat flux measurements can effectively be used to evaluate hazards criteria and that passive sensors are an inexpensive tool to record certain events in the vicinity of deflagrating pyrotechnic stacks.

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the heat flux study of pyrotechnic munitions are as follows:

- a. To measure the heat flux incident at discrete distances from a deflagrating pyrotechnic stack.
- b. To determine whether heat flux is significantly affected by wind direction and velocity.
- c. To investigate whether heat flux measurements may be used as effective hazards evaluation criteria to determine safe quantity distances for pyrotechnics.

1.2 AUTHORITY

Three tests were authorized for this study under a National Aeronautics and Space Administration Contract NAS8-23524, Modification No. 8, Item No. 8, dated 22 February 1971.

1.3 TEST RATIONALE

The Department of Defense's (DOD) Quantity-Distance Tables regulate the placement of manufacturing facilities and storage areas for ammunition and pyrotechnics relative to inhabited structures, adjacent ammunition manufacturing and/or storage areas, roads, etc. These tables have been established in accordance with the hazards classifications for the materials and end items to be manufactured or stored.

The majority of pyrotechnics have been classified as Class 2 materials (deflagration only). The Quantity-Distance Tables for this class are based mainly on estimates and comparisons to other more hazardous materials for which data on overpressure, fragmentation, etc. have been collected during test detonations. Since the prime source for major damages from pyrotechnics is fire, it has been proposed to measure the heat flux incident on materials at discrete distances from a burning pyrotechnic stack.

There are basically three types of heat transfer between volume elements that are at different temperatures: Heat conduction, heat convection, and radiation.

Heat conduction is the transport of energy (heat) between two neighboring volume elements that are separated by an infinitesimal slab of material.

Heat convection is the transport of energy (heat) by a current of liquid or gas. If the motion of the fluid is caused by a difference in density that accompanies a temperature difference, the phenomenon is called natural convection. If the motion is caused by an external force, e.g., a pump or a fan, it is called forced convection.

Radiation is the transport of energy (heat) by the infrared portion of the magnetic spectrum.

The amount of energy (heat) that is flowing between volume elements of different temperatures is called heat flux and is measured in calories per unit area per unit time $\frac{\text{cal}}{\text{cm} \cdot \text{s}}$. If applied

to pyrotechnics, the above volume elements are stacks of pyrotechnic materials or end items, buildings, magazines, etc.

Since the purpose of this study is to determine the heat flux incident from a stack of burning pyrotechnic end items at discrete distances, it is apparent that heat transfer is by heat convection and radiation. Heat conduction may occur within the burning stack, but only if the containers are closely stacked (touching each other).

The criterion to correctly determine safe distances is a function of the maximum temperatures a stack of pyrotechnic materials or end items can assume during a maximum deflagration accident and the minimum ignition temperature of an adjacent building, pyrotechnic stack, or other flammable materials. The induced temperature at the reception is a function of the heat flux incident on the material, the absorptivity of the surface, and the thermal conductivity of the packaging/container.

For sympathetic ignition, the only requirement is that somewhere and sometime in a pyrotechnic, the temperature must equal or exceed its characteristic minimum ignition temperature.

Heat flux by radiation can be affected by varying the size of a stack, the type of pyrotechnic material, and the interstack distance. Fog, rain, and smoke, as well as the insertion of a heat shield, will have an attenuating effect.

The above is also true for heat flux by convection. However, consideration must be given to many additional environmental and physical variables; e.g., air temperature, wind velocity, humidity, temperature inversion, ground condition, etc.. It is apparent that a detailed investigation of the individual effect of each of these variables on convective heat flux is too great a task to be performed within this study. However, the three tests to be performed for this study have been designed to investigate:

- Whether it is feasible to use heat flux sensors to determine safe quantity distances for class 2 pyrotechnic munitions, and,
- Whether the above-mentioned environmental variables combined have a significant influence on heat flux.

Since materials and sensors were available, it was decided to perform a second test series simultaneously with the tests for the heat flux study. This study series, called the 'Passive Sensor Study', is discussed in Section 3 of this report.

SECTION 2

HEAT FLUX TEST PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

2.1 TECHNICAL APPROACH

Four Model 860 Heat-Flow meter systems, manufactured by Keithly Instruments, Inc., were used to measure heat flux at discrete distances from burning pyrotechnic stacks. The Model 860 consists of a heat-flow sensor mated with a microvolt meter calibrated to read $Btu/ft^2 \cdot h$ directly. The meter has a range from 0.5 to 10,000 $btu/ft^2 \cdot h$ in seven steps with an accuracy of \pm 10 percent of full scale and a resolution of approximately \pm 1 percent of full scale.

The heat flow sensors are represented electrically and schematically as a multi-junction thermopile (shown in Figure 2-1). The electrical output (E_0) from the thermopile generated by the temperature difference across a thin insulating film of known thermal conductivity is a measure of heat flow through the sensor. In order to prevent an appreciable temperature build-up on the mounting surface, the sensors were applied to heat sinks. Two of four assemblies fabricated in this manner were mounted in cardboard shields to minimize the effect of convective heat flux. They will be referred to as "shielded sensors" throughout this report. A thermocouple was attached to at least one heat sink in each test to determine the magnitude of a possible temperature rise in the heat sink.

Heat flow sensors were also mounted on pieces of lumber together with thermocouples. This made it possible to measure the total heat flux incident (convective and radiant heat combined) on the lumber and simultaneously determine the actual temperature rise at this location. However, since the sensor measures temperature differentials, any temperature change of the mounting surface will affect its output; in other words, an increase in surface temperature at the same heat flux incident will be recorded as a decrease in heat flux.

Since only four heat flow meter systems were available, the sensor placement was different for each test in order to collect data for as many azimuths as possible.

The pyrotechnic end items used in this test series were those available from the Edgewood Arsenal Phase I - Hazards Evaluation Program and were, of necessity, different for each test. They were stacked as closely as possible in a cube configuration and the stack simultaneously ignited in several places to reach maximum deflagration in minimum time.

2. 2 TEST PLAN

2. 2. 1 MATERIALS

Materials used for the testing were as follows:

• Test 1 - Approximately 500 lb. (material weight) of HC white smoke in 105 mm canisters were used.

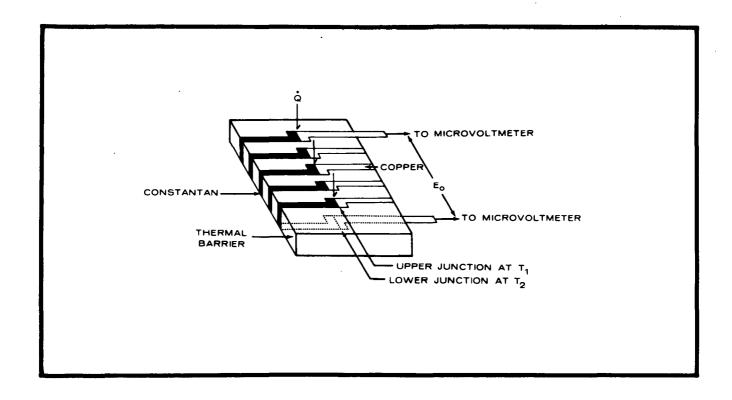


Figure 2-1. Sensor Construction

- Test 2 Approximately 500 lb. (material weight) of colored smoke in M-18 grenades, from which the initiators have been removed, were used in the following combinations:
 - 16 grenades HC White
 - 160 grenades Sulphur Green
 - 160 grenades Sulphur Red
 - 160 grenades Sulphur Violet
 - 128 grenades Sulphur Yellow
- Test 3 Approximately 380 lb. (material weight) of XM-9 CS 4.2-inch canisters were used.

2. 2. 2 TEST SETUP

2. 2. 2. 1 <u>Test 1</u>

The canisters were stacked four layers high and strapped together as shown in Figure 2-2. A small amount of smokeless powder (approximately 20g) was dispersed between the canisters to accelerate the propagation of ignition by the ten S-94 squibs placed optimally throughout the stack.

Two heat flux sensing stations (station 1 and 2) with one shielded and one unshielded sensor and a thermocouple attached to each heat sink were set up fifty feet from the stack and at 90° to each other. A panel, which was developed and built for the "WP Operational Shielding" study, covered with screening on both sides was placed between the stack and sensing station 1. This panel is shown in Figure 2-2 and is cross-sectioned in Figure 2-3. Its purpose was to act as a heat shield.

Figure 2-4 shows one of the heat flux sensing stations with the microvoltmeters. Figure 2-5 presents a total view. Figure 2-6 displays the layout of the test set-up.

2. 2. 2. 2 Test 2

The M-18 grenades were stacked four layers high and strapped together as shown in Figure 2-7. A small amount of smokeless powder (approximately 20g) was dispersed between the canisters to accelerate the propagation of ignition by the nine match head igniters placed optimally throughout the stack.

One shielded heat flux sensor (station 1) was located 50 feet upwind from the stack. The other three sensors were positioned 50 feet downwind as follows:

- One shielded sensor (station 2) 180° from the one at the upwind position with a thermocouple attached to its heat sink.
- Two sensors, (stations 3 and 4) were each attached to the wide side of a 1 x 4 length of lumber with a thermocouple a few inches below (see figure 2-8) and placed 30° to either side of station 2.

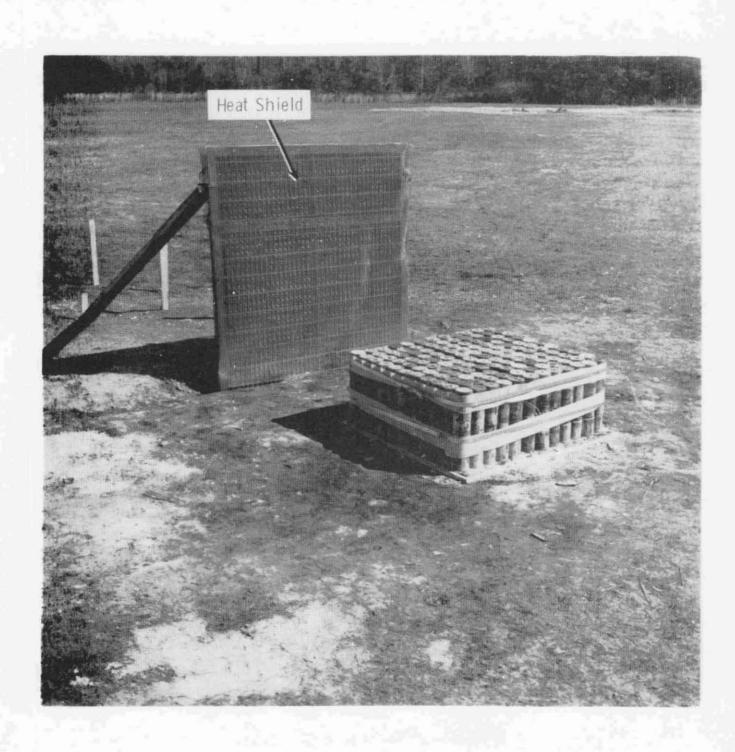


Figure 2-2. Stack of HC White Smoke 105 MM Canisters and WP Operational Shielding Panel Used as Heat Shield

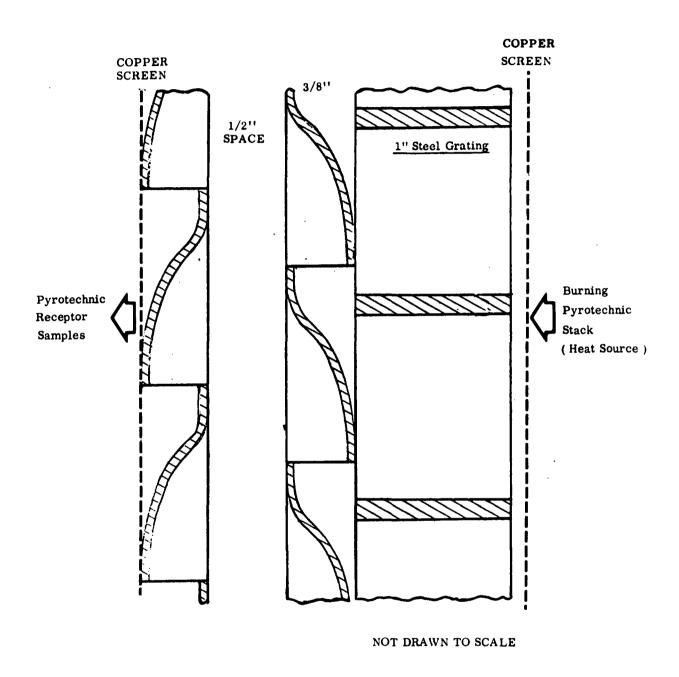


Figure 2-3. Cross-Section of Operational Shielding Panel Used as Heat Shield

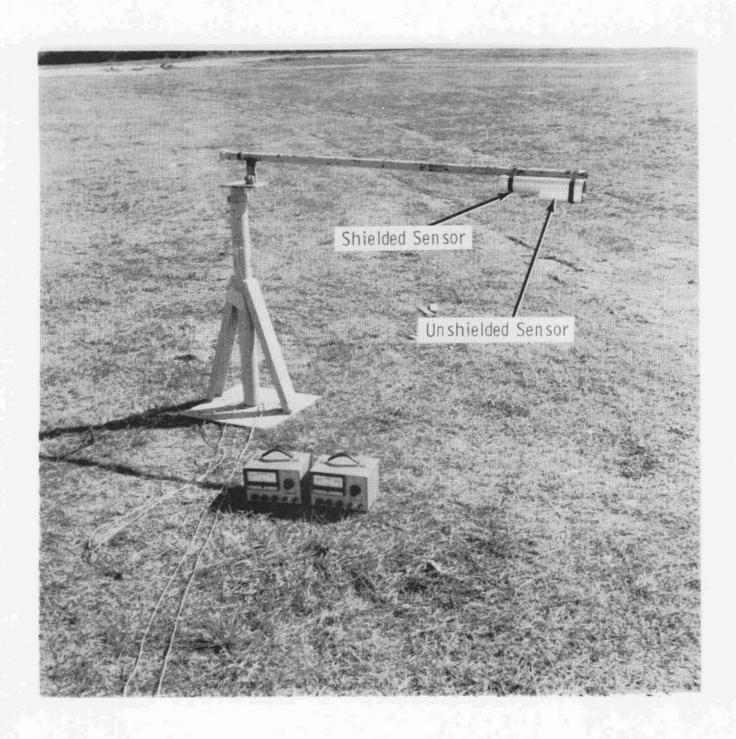


Figure 2-4. Heat Flux Sensing Station With Microvoltmeters



Figure 2-5. Setup for Test 1

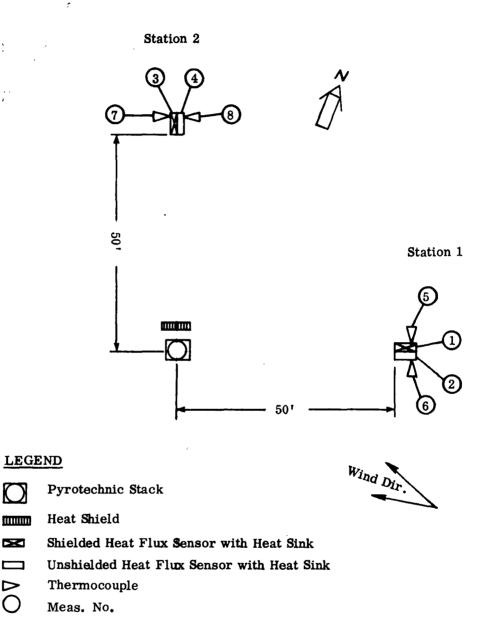


Figure 2-6. Heat Flux Test 1 Layout

 \boxtimes

 \triangleright

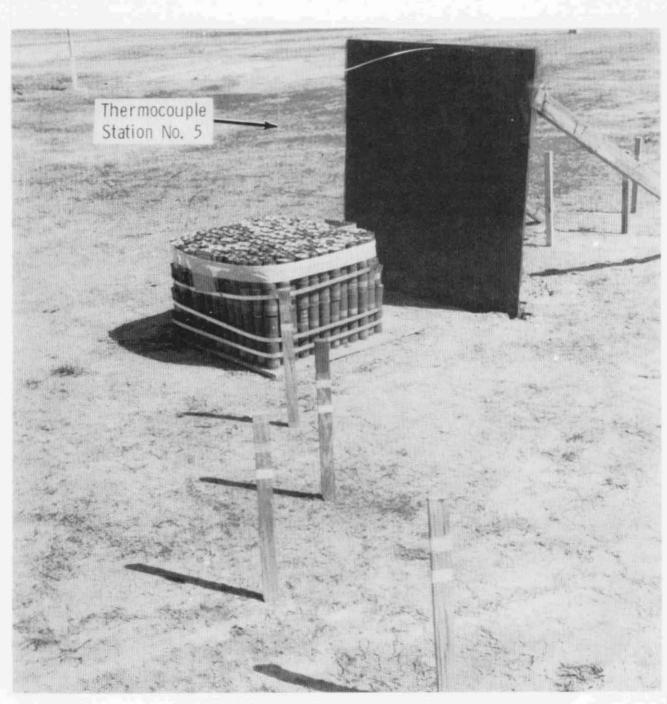


Figure 2-7. Stack of M-18 Color Smoke Grenades

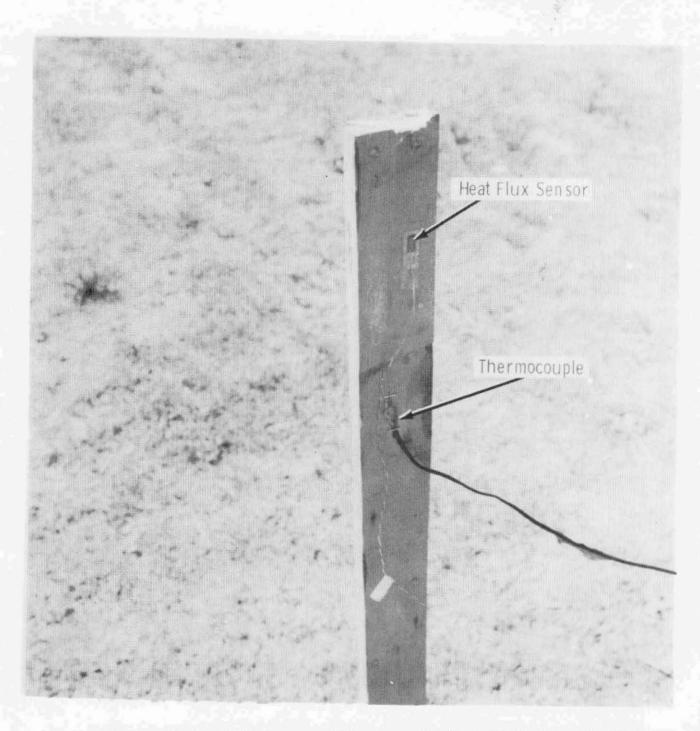


Figure 2-8. Heat Flux Sensor and Thermocouple Attached to 1 x 4 Length of Lumber

One thermocouple (station 5) was placed approximately 30 inches above the stack (see Figure 2-7) to measure the deflagration temperature. Figure 2-9 shows the two shielded sensors (station 2 in foreground) and Figure 2-10 the layout of the test setup. It should be noted that the panel that served as a heat shield in test 1 is positioned in such a manner as not to attenuate the heat flow in the direction of the sensors.

2. 2. 2. 3 Test 3

The XM-9 CS 4. 2-inch canisters were stacked seven layers high as shown in Figure 2-11. A small amount of smokeless powder (approximately 5-g) was dispersed between the canisters to accelerate the propagation of ignition by the six, S-94 squibs placed optimally throughout the stack.

One shielded heat flux sensor (station 1) with a thermocouple attached to its heat sink was placed downwind from the stack. A second shielded heat flux sensor (station 2) was placed 90° to station 1 and behind the "WP Operational Shielding" panel which was again used as a heat shield. Two more heat flux sensing stations (stations 3 and 4) as shown in Figure 2-8 were placed opposite the shielded sensors as shown in Figure 2-12 and the layout of the test setup (Figure 2-13). A thermocouple (station 5) was mounted on the heat shield next to the stack to measure the deflagration temperature.

2.2.3 INSTRUMENTATION

The instrumentation used for collecting and evaluating of data is described in Appendix A.

2. 2. 4 PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Black and white still photos were taken before and after each test. All events were also covered by color motion picture as follows:

- a. Test 1 One actual time (24 fps) camera.
- b. Test 2 Two actual time (24 fps) cameras at 90° angles to each other. Both cameras were equipped with a timing device which superimposed on the film the elapsed time in milliseconds. Unfortunately, the camera positioned upwind from the stack failed to operate. Another camera was used which was loaded with infrared color film and set to make an exposure every ten seconds. This was an experimental set-up to determine whether infrared film would be able to penetrate the smoke so that the actual size of the flames could be better determined. However, the pictures showed that the smoke could not be penetrated and the experiment was not repeated in test 3.
- c. Test 3 One actual time (24 fps) camera and two cameras set for 100 fps and positioned 90° to each other. These two cameras were again equipped with the timing device described in (b). In addition, a Hulcher camera, set for 5 fps, was used.



Figure 2-9. Setup for Test 2

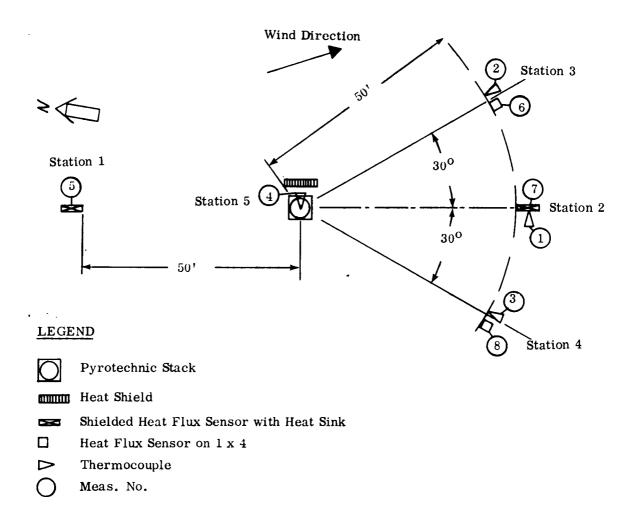


Figure 2-10. Heat Flux Test 2 Layout



Figure 2-11. Stack of XM-9 CS 4. 2-Inch Canisters



Figure 2-12. Setup for Test 3

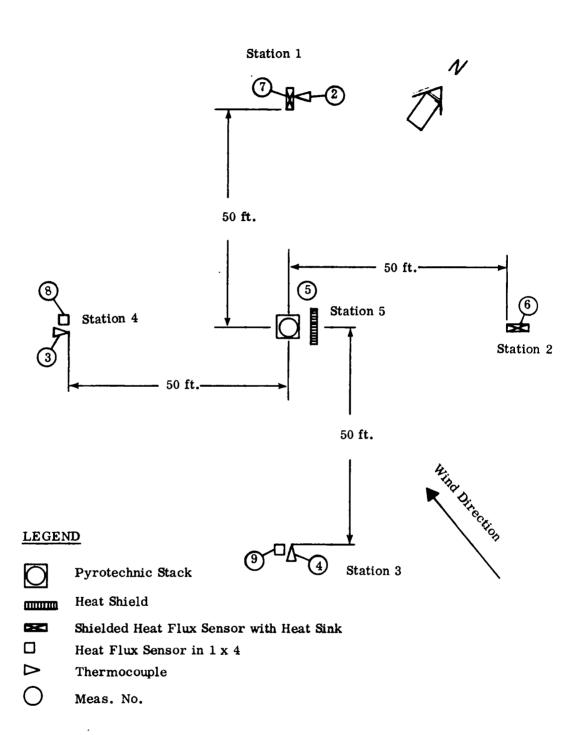


Figure 2-13. Heat Flux Test 3 Layout

2.3 TEST RESULTS

The diagrams used in the following discussion have been plotted from data recorded on computer tab runs. They start at time 0 (ignition) and, except for test 3 which had a duration of less than two minutes, show only the most significant burning phases to a time where the intensity of the fire has decreased to the point of no further heat build-up due to heat flux.

2.3.1 TEST 1

Station 1 was intended to be directly upwind from the pyrotechnic stack. However, the wind shifted during count-down and varied during the test as shown on Figure 2-6. Figures 2-14 and 2-15 show the heat flux (Btu/ft² · h) versus time (seconds) as measured at stations 1 and 2 respectively. In analyzing the plotted and mopic data, the following observations and assumptions can be made.

- a. The amount of heat flux recorded by the shielded sensor (solid line) at station 1 is generally lower than that recorded by the unshielded sensor (dotted line). The opposite is true at station 2. It can be assumed that the reason for this was that the unshielded sensor at station 2 was more exposed to the wind.
- b. The maximum heat flux incident at station 2 was considerably lower than at station 1, which in addition to the wind, may have been caused by the effect of the heat shield.
- c. At about 300 seconds, the heat flux at station 1 started to level off, while station 2 showed an increase. This was undoubtedly caused by radiation from the heat shield which was located only five feet from the stack and had been sufficiently heated by that time to become a second heat source creating more heat than the almost extinguished fire.
- d. The curve of the unshielded sensor at station 2 shows several negative values.

 During these periods of time the heat flow was reversed because the mounting surface on the sensor was warmer than the surface facing the open air. Wind may have been the cause of this.
- e. All curves show an erratic heat flux incident, especially for the unshielded sensors. Changing deflagration of the pyrotechnic stack, smoke, and wind can be assumed to be the main causes.
- f. The mopic footage of this test did not have superimposed timing. However, observed with a special projector, the following events are occurring at the approximate times indicated:
 - First flames at 92 seconds.
 - Most intense fire from 150 to 220 seconds.
 - Height of flames approximately 8 feet

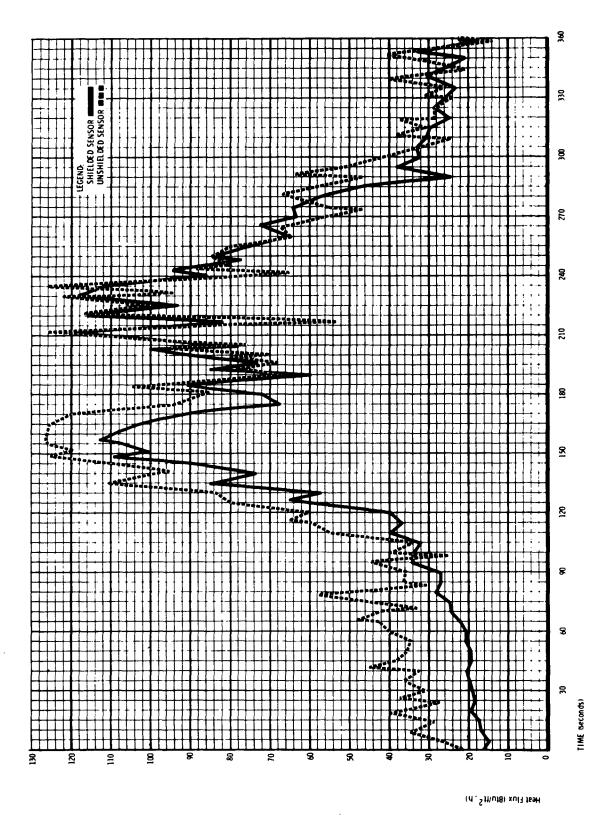
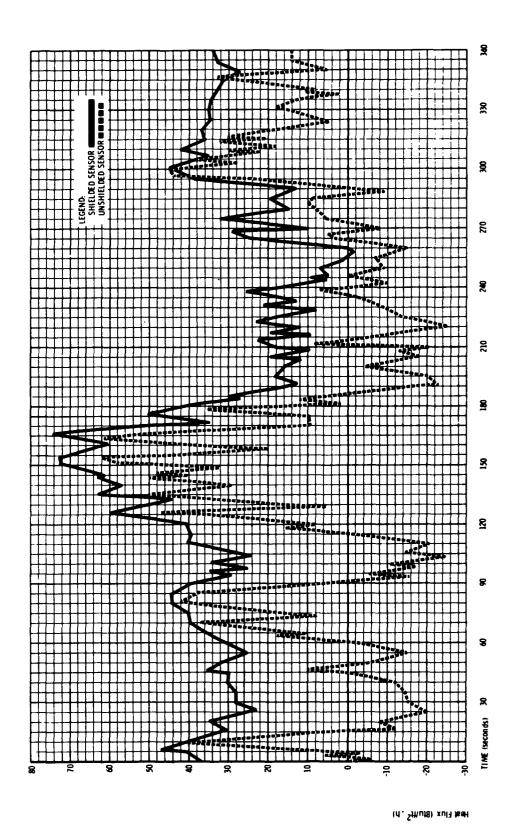


Figure 2-14. Heat Flux Versus Time at Station 1 - Test 1



- No visible flames after 380 seconds, but heavy smoke for approximately three more minutes.
- Light smoke continued for 14 to 15 minutes after ignition.

Figure 2-16 shows the burned out HC canisters.

2.3.2 TEST 2

Station 2 was intended to be directly downwind of the pyrotechnic stack. However, after the test was set up, the wind shifted slightly toward station 3 as shown in Figure 2-10. Figures 2-17, 2-18, and 2-19 show the heat flux (Btu/ft² h) versus time (seconds) for station 1, 3, and 4, respectively. The heat flux curve for station 1 (Figure 2-17) is shown on an overlay for easy comparison. Furthermore, Figures 2-18 and 2-19 show also the actual temperature versus time (dotted line) at their respective stations.

The data from the thermocouple at station 5 and the shielded heat flux sensor at station 2 could not be recorded because of a malfunction of their transmission channels. However, the thermocouple attached to the heat sink at station 2 and its read-out system were in proper working order and showed one degree temperature increase over a five minute period.

In analyzing the plotted date (Figures 2-17, 2-18, and 2-19) and the mopic data, the following observations are made:

- a. Station 1 (shielded heat flux sensor with heat sink) showed the highest heat flux incident. It should be noted that during the period of 59 and 78 seconds, the heat flux remained almost constant at its maximum value of slightly above 380 Btu/ft² hr.
- b. The next highest amount of heat flux was registered at station 3 followed by station 4. Both curves peak at the same time. While station 3 records one peak at 63 seconds, station 4 records two at 62 and 65 seconds, respectively. The peak values of both stations coincide with that of station 1.
- c. The heat flux at station 3 decreased very abruptly from its peak and went negative within 13 seconds. A slower but more erratic decrease occurred at station 4 where the heat flux went negative within 26 seconds.
- d. Upon comparison of the actual temperature at stations 3 and 4, there was a gradual increase of approximately two degrees during the first 45 seconds. From that time, the temperature at station 3 increased rapidly up to its peak of $116^{O}F$ at 80 seconds. At station 4, the increase was slower and reached its first peak of $108^{O}F$ at 85 seconds and, after remaining steady at $107^{O}F$ recorded a second peak of $108^{O}F$ at 102 seconds. Since station 3 was further downwind than station 4, it was, therefore, more exposed to convective heat transfer by the wind which may explain the $8^{O}F$ higher temperature and more rapid rise in temperature.



Figure 2-16. Burned-out HC White Smoke Canisters

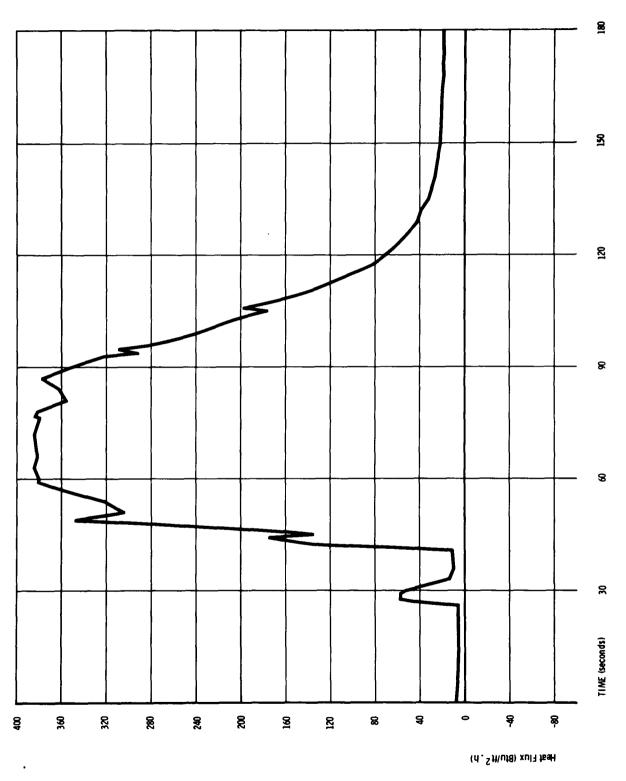
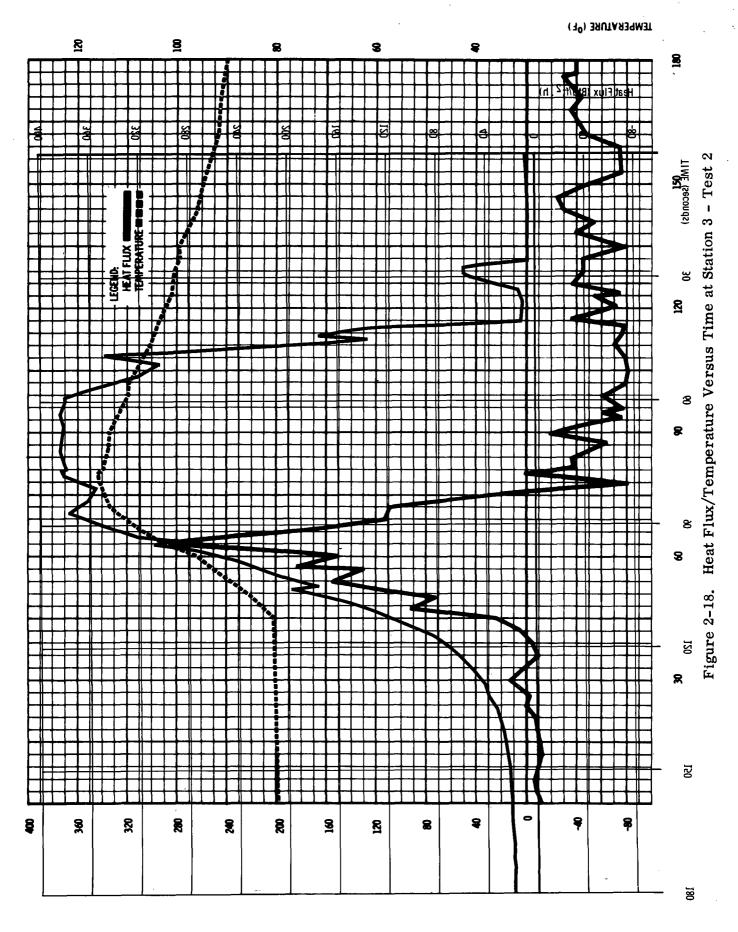
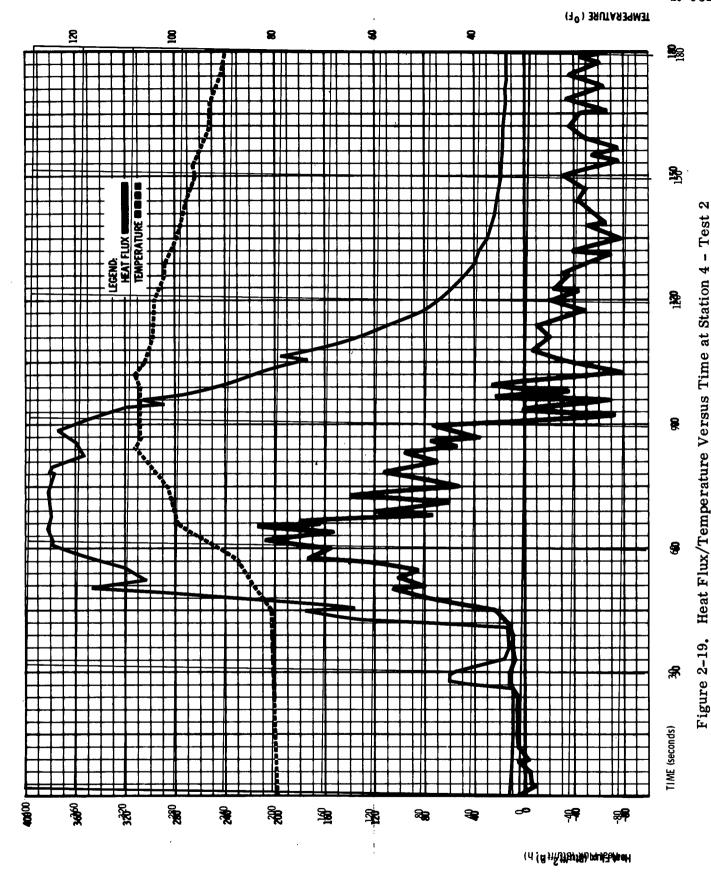


Figure 2-17. Heat Flux Versus Time at Station 1 - Test 2





2-24

- e. The mopic data of this test show the following events:
 - First visible flames at 40 seconds
 - Intense fire from 48 to 88 seconds
 - Height of flames in excess of 20 feet
 - From 56 to 67 seconds, smoke and flames were blown toward station 3
 - Last visible flame at 148 seconds.

The above events coincide within a few seconds with the heat flux data recorded at station 1 (see Figure 2-17). They also coincide with those recorded at stations 3 and 4, but only up to their peak values (See Figures 2-18 and 2-19).

f. The abrupt decrease and negative values of the heat flux recorded at stations 3 and 4 reflect the large effect that a temperature change of the sensor mounting surface has on the sensor's output.

Figure 2-20 shows the burned-out M-18 smoke grenades.

2.3.3 TEST 3

Station 1 was intended to be directly downwind of the pyrotechnic stack. However, after the setup was completed, the wind shifted towards station 2 as shown in Figure 2-13. Figures 2-21 through 2-24 show the heat flux (Btu/ft² * h) versus time (seconds) for stations 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively. In addition, Figures 2-23 and 2-24 show the actual temperature versus time (dotted line) at their respective stations.

The thermocouple attached to the heat sink of the shielded sensor at station 1 did not show any appreciable temperature rise of the heat sink. For reasons unknown, the thermocouple at station 5 malfunctioned.

In analyzing the plotted and mopic data, the following observations are made:

a. Station 1 recorded the maximum heat flux incident with 1097 Btu/ft² · h at 34 seconds. Station 2 recorded its maximum with 999 Btu/ft² · h at the same time. The 10 percent difference in the two peak values may be due to the wind which carried flames and smoke in a direction between stations 1 and 4, but closer to station 1. The operational shielding panel used as a heat shield did not seem to have any effect, since bwtween 14 and 29 seconds, the heat flux curve of station 1 is lagging considerably behind that of station 2. Both stations recorded a second, slightly lower peak, four to five seconds after the maximum. This may be attributed to heavy smoke or erratic burning.



Figure 2-20. Burned-out M-18 Color Smoke Grenades

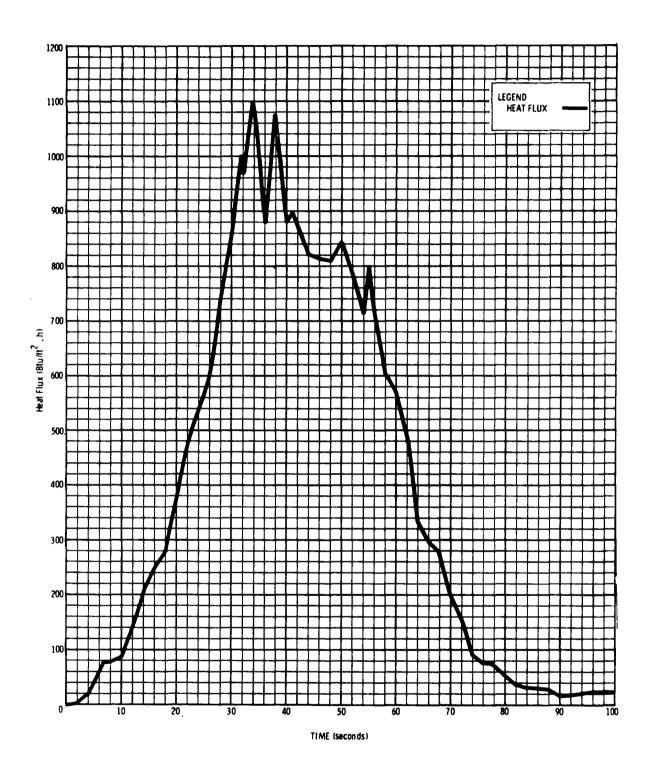


Figure 2-21. Heat Flux Versus Time at Station 1 - Test 3

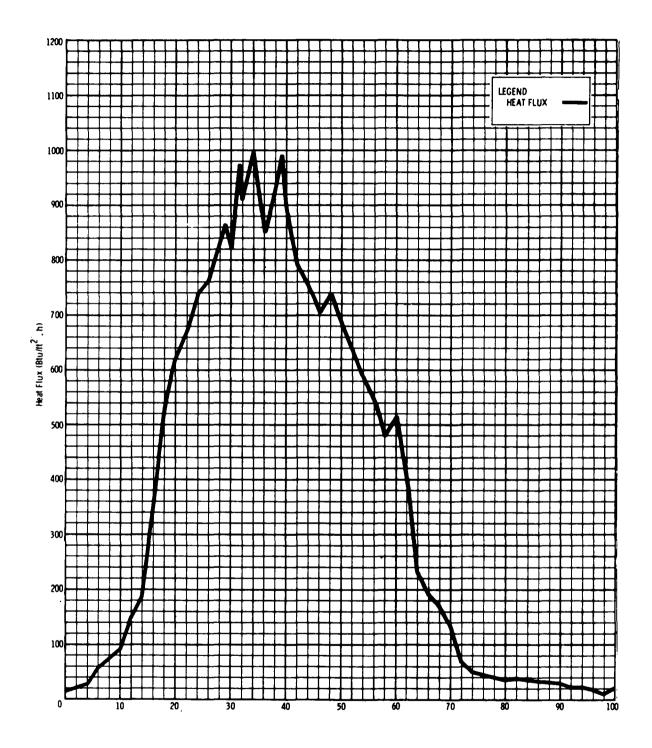


Figure 2-22. Heat Flux Versus Time at Station 2 - Test 3

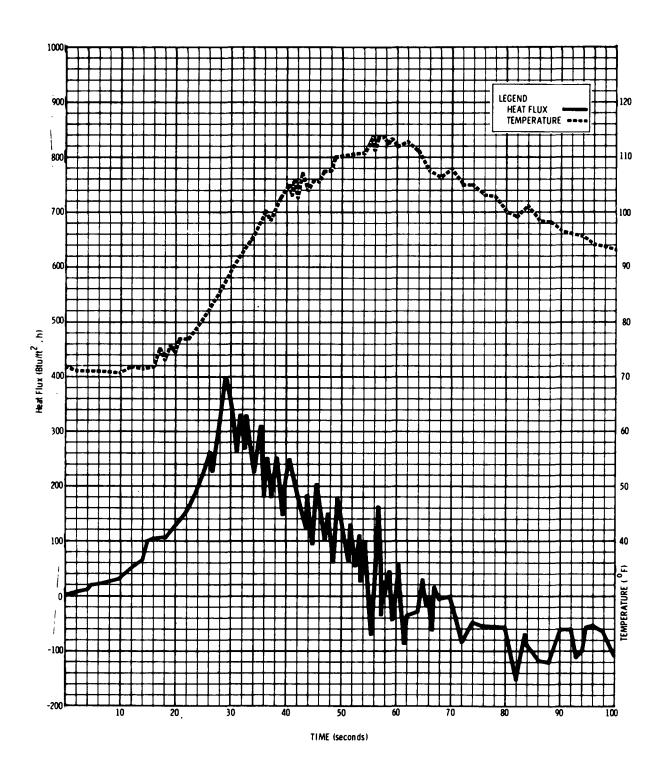


Figure 2-23. Heat Flux/Temperature Versus Time at Station 3 - Test 3

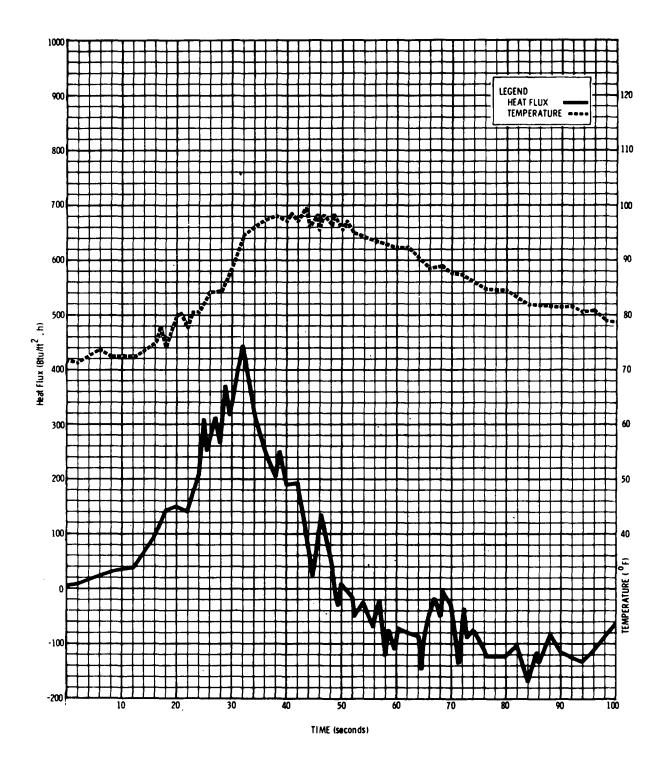


Figure 2-24. Heat Flux/Temperature Versus Time at Station 4 - Test 3

- b. Station 3 showed the maximum heat flux with 396 Btu/ft². h at 29 seconds, while station 4 recorded its maximum of 443 Btu/ft². h at 32 seconds. Both stations showed only one distinct maximum peak a few seconds ahead of those at stations 1 and 2. Station 4 went negative at 49 seconds and stayed negative after 51 seconds. On the other hand, station 3 went negative at 55 seconds and after several changes between positive and negative values, remained negative after 70 seconds. It also showed a much more erratic behavior during its descent stage.
- c. Comparison of the actual temperatures at stations 3 and 4 shows an almost identical rise between 22 and 33 seconds. However, station 4 started to level off at 33 seconds to reach its maximum of 99°F at 44 seconds, while station 3 started to level off at 50 seconds to reach its peak of 113°F at 57 seconds where it remained for two seconds.
- d. The two mopic cameras with 100 fps exposures were placed behind stations 3 and 4. Since the view from the camera at Station 3 was much less obscured by smoke, only the events observed on the movie taken at that station will be discussed here. The time for each event is the elapsed time after Time 0 (ignition):
 - First visible flames at 0.9 seconds
 - Deflagration (black smoke) starts at 3 seconds
 - Intense fire from 11 to 65 seconds
 - Flame heights estimated in excess of 25 feet
 - Last visible flame at 82 seconds
 - Several canisters were thrown out of the burning stack. One (CS already smoking) fell within three feet of station 3 at 29 seconds. It stopped smoking at 78 seconds. At no time did the CS in this canister burn with an open flame. However, there is a possibility that this canister may have caused the erratic behavior of the sensors at station 3. Figure 2-25 shows the burned out canister in front of station 3. The sensors have already been removed.
- e. Figure 2-26 shows the burned out stack of XM-9 CS canisters. It should be noted that the screening on this side of the panel has been completely destroyed.

Tables 2-1 and 2-2 display a summary of events as recorded on the graphs and through the motion pictures.



Figure 2-25. Burned-out XM-9 CS Canister which Fell in Front of Station 3



Figure 2-26. Burned-out Stack of XM-9 CS Canisters

Table 2-1. Summary of Events as Observed on Graphs: Heat Flux/Temperature Versus Time

				_	_									_	
	TOTAL DURATION	OF TEST	approx.	00 4				909				06			
	мужил	-	seconds		•	•	•	N/A		80	85 10 3	N/A	N/A	57	*
TEMPERATURE	X		٥,	•	-	•	•	N/A		116	106	N/A	A/N	113	88
TEMP	TIME TEMP.	STARTS	spacees		•	•	-	V/N		919	\$\$	V/N	V/N	16	21
	FIRST NEGATIVE	VALUE	seconds	358	. 357	256	167	None		7.6	16	None	None	55	95
	END OF DOWN	810PE	seconds	290	300	193	191	136		76	93	93	12	73	09
	ERRATIC DOWN	SLOPE		No	Yes	No	Yes	No		No	Yes	No	ž	Yes	No
	PEAK		seconds	0\$2	236	991	164	18		•	99	98	2		•
FLUX	SECOND PEAK		Bu d. a	911	981	9.4	29	788		_	213	1072	986	-	-
HEAT FLUX	FIRST PEAK		seconds	187	187	154	154	69	Q	89	62	*	3	67	28
	FIRST		Btu R ² .b	113	121	7.3	62	382	IONE	288	208	1097	666	968	£ 7 +
	ERRATIC RISE			No.	No	Yes	Yes	No	UNCT	No	No	No No	£	%	No
	TIME	FLUX STARTS RISING	seconds	08	105	104	110	14	MALF	98	39	2	•	10	21
	TYPE	•		٧	В	٧	В	٧	٧	ပ	၁	<	<	Ü	ပ
	STATION NO.			1	1	2	2	1	2	3	•	1	2	8	•
	END ITEMS TESTED			HC White	Smoke 105 mm	canisters		M-18	Grenades	Smoke		XOK-6 CS	4.2 thch		
	TEST NO.			1				2				3			

• LEGEND: (A) Shielded Sensor with Heat Sink
(B) Unableided Sensor with Heat Sink
(C) Sensor Attached to 1 x 4 Lumber

Table 2-2. Summary of Events as Observed on Motion Pictures

	END OF TEST (NO SMOKE)	APPROXIMATE	SECONDS	006	009	06
	LAST VISIBLE FLAMES		SECONDS	380	148	82
	HEIGHT OF FLAMES		FT.	∞	>20	>25
	MOST INTENSE FIRE	TO	SECONDS SECONDS	220	88	65
- (MOST INT	FROM	SECONDS	150	48	11
		START OF DEFLAGRATION	SECONDS	92	40	က
		TEST NUMBER		Н	7	က

SECTION 3 PASSIVE SENSOR STUDY

3.1 TECHNICAL APPROACH

The passive sensor study was added to the heat flux study as a supplement to investigate whether passive sensors can be effectively used to determine pyrotechnic safety criteria. The passive sensors referred to here were paper thermometers with sensitivity ranges of 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, and 470°F and samples of pyrotechnic materials all placed in the same pattern and at discrete distances from the heat source (stack of pyrotechnic end items). The "Operational Shielding Panel" described in paragraph 2.2.2, test 1, was used as a heat shield in all tests of this particular study.

The objectives of the passive sensor study were:

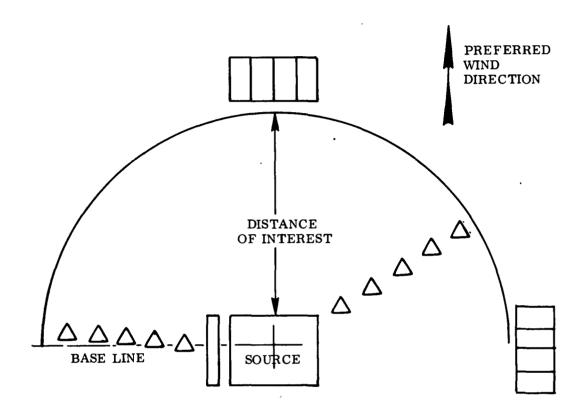
- To determine whether the operational shielding panel will attenuate flames and heat during prolonged fires of different intensities.
- To determine whether screening will effectively attenuate heat and protect against ignition by firebrand.
- To determine temperature ranges in close vicinity of deflagrating pyrotechnic stacks by using inexpensive expandable sensors.
- To determine how much effect wind has on fire propagation.

3.2 TEST PLAN

The general test pattern used was the same for all tests and is shown in Figure 3-1. In order to simplify describing the placement of the sensors, the following system will be used throughout this section:

- a. All angular units will be measured in a clockwise direction from a base line (O^O) which starts at the center of the heat source (pyrotechnic stack) and continues perpendicular through the heat shield.
- b. All distances are measured from the center of the heat source unless a starting point is specifically mentioned.

One array of paper thermometer stations was placed on the base line (O^0) behind the heat shield and another at 135^0 or 225^0 . The paper thermometers were attached to lengths of 1 x 4 lumber and positioned in a staggered pattern in order to prevent heat attenuation.



A - HEAT SHIELD-LOUVERED STEEL PANEL

 Δ - PAPER THERMOMETERS

- PYROTECHNIC MATERIAL SAMPLE

Figure 3-1. Passive Sensor Test Pattern

The two pyrotechnic sample arrays were placed at 90° or 270° and 180°. Under ideal conditions, the one at 90° or 270° would have been directly downwind from the pyrotechnic stack. The pyrotechnic sample array is shown in Figure 3-2 and consisted of four configurations with 100 g of pyrotechnic material placed in each:

- Open Tray Direct access to flame, heat, or firebrand.
- Copper Screen Cover A single sheet of copper screen supported above the sample hampering firebrand access but allowing free passage of flame and heat.
- Copper Screen Enclosure A single layer of copper screen fashioned into a box configuration hampering direct contact from any ignition source.
- Steel Screen Enclosure A coarse steel (1/4 inch) hardware screening material fashioned into an identical configuration as the copper enclosure.

The paper thermometer stations in the arrays were placed at two-foot intervals starting at four feet from the outside of the pyrotechnic stack. In test 3, two more stations with paper thermometers at 25 and 50 feet were added to each array. A typical paper thermometer array is shown in Figure 3-3.

The pyrotechnic sample arrays were placed at the following distances:

- Test 1: Both at 25 feet
- Test 2: 90° at 12 feet, 180° at 8 feet
- Test 3: 90° at 25 feet, 180° at 8 feet

Paper thermometers covering the entire range from 200° to 470° F were placed at each of the above sample stations.

In tests 1 and 2, the sample arrays were placed as shown in Figure 3-2, while in test 3 the four samples at each station were spaced one foot apart, in order to reduce the probability of flame propagation from one sample to the next.

A detailed description of the pyrotechnic end items used as heat source for the tests is given in Section 2, paragraphs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.

3.3 TEST RESULTS

The test results have been tabulated for convenient comparison and are shown in Tables 3-1 and 3-2. The wind direction is that which prevailed during the test and is given from the base line. The wind velocities were as follows:

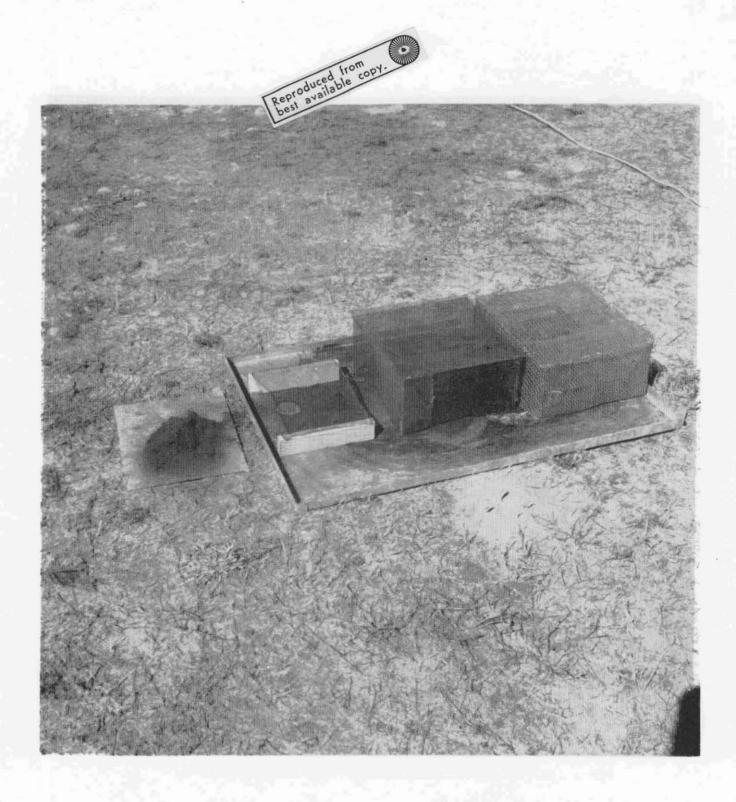


Figure 3-2. Pyrotechnic Material Array

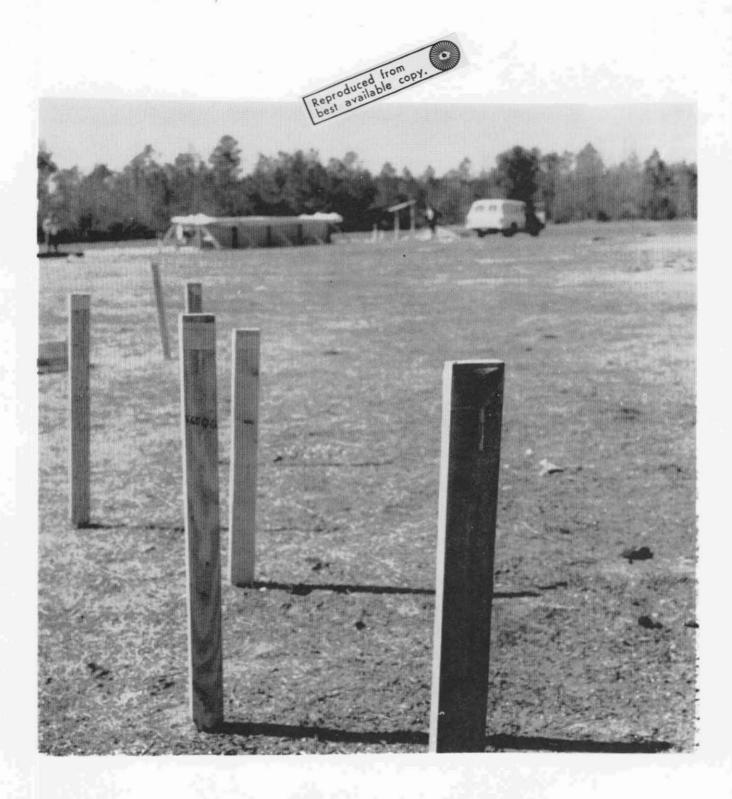


Figure 3-3. Typical Paper Thermometer Array

Table 3-1. Summary of Test Results for Paper Thermometer Arrays

			TEST	NO. 1			TEST	NO. 2		7	rest	NO. 3	
Wind Direc	ction												
Location			0		25 ⁰	0	0		35 ⁰	0		13	35 ⁰
Distance	Range	Von	Reac	tion Yes	No	Yes		ction Yes	No	Yes	Rea No	ction Yes	No
Ft	of	Yes	NO	168	140		140		10		No		110
4	200	-	-	-	-	Х		x		X.		X.	
	250	-	-	-	-	х		х		х		х	
	300		X.	-	-	х		Х		х		х	
	400	-	-	х		-	-	-	-	х		x	
	470	-			<u> </u>	-			<u> </u>	х		Х	
6	200	-	-	-	-	х		x		х		x	
	250	-	-	-	-	х		х		х		х	
	300		x	- '	-	х		х		х		x	
	400	-	-	х		-	-	-	-	х	ĺ	х	
	470					-		-		х		х	
8	200	-	-	-	-	х		х		х		x	
	250	-	-	-	_	х		х		x		x	
	300		x	-	-	х		х		х		х	
	400	-	-		x	-	- 1	-	-	х		х	
	470	_						_	_	х		х	
10	200	-	-	_	-	х		х	ĺ	х		x	
	250	-	-	_	_	х		х	ļ	х		х	
	300		x	_	-	х		x		х		x	
	400	-	-		x	-	-	-	-	х		х	
	470	ı	1		-	-		-	_ _	x		x	
12	200	_	_	_	_	х		х		х		х	
	250	_	_	-	-	х		x	İ	х		x	
	300		x	-	-	x		x		x		x	
	400	_	_		х	_	-	_	_	x		x	
	470	_	-	_			-	•	_	x		x	
25	200	_	_	_	_	-	-	_	-	х		х	
	250		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	x		x .	
	300	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		x		x
50	200	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		x		x
	250	_		_	_	_	_	_	_		x		x
	300			_	_ ;	_	_		_		x		x

NOTE: Dashes in the above columns indicate that temperature range was not used.

				Remarks*		S=Pyro-	technic Material was Scorched									:
					React.											
	_	M _O		180°		X &	<u>×</u>	×	×		×	×	×I	×	×	×
	TEST 3	Yell	2400		D th	L.,	 -		 -	 -						
rrays	T	Sulfur Yellow	2		React.	× ×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×
rial A		"		06	Dis- tance	25	'				<u> </u>	<u>×I</u>				
Mate				==		-										
chnic				c	React.	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×
Pyrote	2	low		1800	Dis- tance	∞ ∞								<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
For	TEST 2	Sulfur Yellow	800	-				1						1		
sults		Sulfu		06	React.	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×
Summary Of Test Results For Pyrotechnic Material Arrays				6	Dis- tance Ft.	12	_									
rry Of					React. yes no	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×
nmms		1		270°	4)											
l	TEST 1	Green	3000		Dis- tance Ft.	25										
Table 3-2.	Ę.	Sulfur	30		React.	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×
Tab		Š		180°					1	I			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
				2	Dis- tance Ft.	25		-								
		Sample Material	Wind Direction	Location	Configuration	Open	Copper Cover	Copper Encl.	Steel Encl.	Paper Thermo- meter Range OF	200	250	300	350	400	470

- Test 1 7 to 8 knots
- Test 2 6 to 8 knots
- Test 3 14 to 20 knots

In the following paragraphs the test results and observations made at the test site and with motion pictures are discussed briefly.

3.3.1 TEST 1

The temperature behind the heat shield (0°) did at no time reach 300°F while downwind (225°) a temperature of 400°F was indicated (see Table 3-1). None of the pyrotechnic material arrays were ignited or even scorched (see Table 3-2), despite the fact that the downwind array showed considerable firebrand deposits (see Figures 3-4 and 3-5).

3.3.2 TEST 2

The temperature at both paper thermometer arrays reached at least 300°F at a distance of 12 feet (see Table 3-1). Both pyrotechnic material arrays burned completely. Checking the motion picture taken at this test, the downwind array (90°) ignited at approximately 60 seconds after time 0. Because of the position of the camera and heavy smoke, it could not be determined whether all configurations ignited simultaneously. However, just before their ignition, they were completely engulfed by flames from the deflagrating stack.

The open configuration of the array at 180° ignited at approximately 80 seconds in the test, followed one second later by the copper screen covered sample next to it. The copper and steel enclosed samples ignited approximately two seconds and nine seconds respectively after ignition of the open sample. Whether the open sample ignited due to flames or firebrand or heat radiation from the deflagrating stack is unknown. According to the paper thermometer arrays, the temperature exceeded 470° F at both locations.

3.3.3 TEST 3

The temperature at both paper thermometer arrays exceeded 470°F at 12 feet and 250°F at 25 feet, but did not reach 200°F at 50 feet (see Table 3-1).

The pyrotechnic material array at 180° burned completely. The motion picture shows that this array was engulfed by flames from approximately 11 seconds after time 0. Therefore, it is impossible to determine time and sequence of ignition. The paper thermometers at this location show a temperature in excess of 470°F.

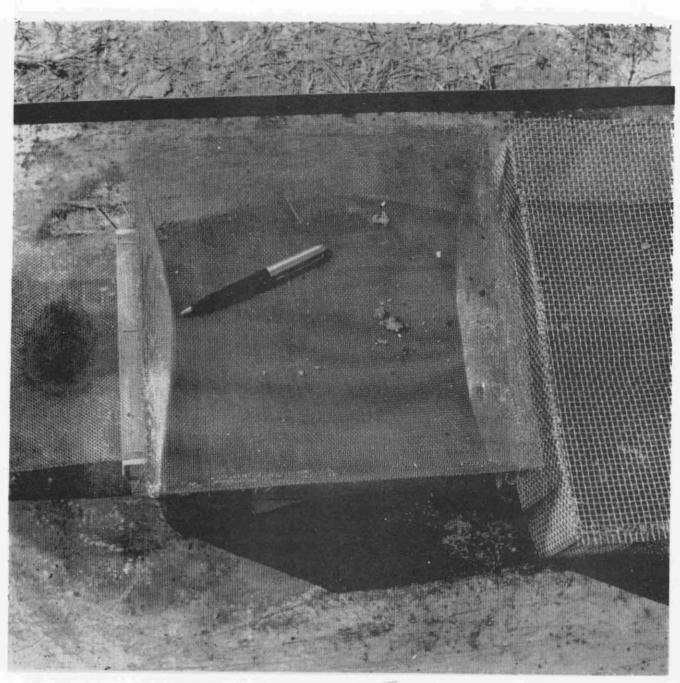




Figure 3-4. Firebrand Deposits on Screen of Pyrotechnic Material Array (Test 1, Downwind)



Figure 3-5. Firebrand Deposits on Open Sample of Pyrotechnic Material Array (Test 1, Downwind)

The open sample of the material array at 80° was only scorched while the others stayed intact. The paper thermometers at this location showed that the temperature did not reach 300°F which is considerably below the ignition temperature of sulfur yellow. Several XM-9 CS canisters were thrown out of the deflagrating stack. One fell less than two feet from this material array which may explain the scorching of the open sample.

A one hundred and fifty square foot area 50 feet downwind from the pyrotechnic stack was covered with paper and was set on fire presumably by firebrand.

SECTION 4

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study, despite its limited number of tests authorized, has indicated that heat flux measurements, may be used as effective hazards evaluation criteria to determine safe quantity distances for pyrotechnics. However, it must be realized that data, observations, and results of only three tests do not permit drawing of conclusions decisive enough to make specific recommendations. Therefore, an attempt will be made in this section to compare and correlate some assumptions and findings made during the discussions of test results in the two previous sections of this report.

The operational shielding studies (see reports GE-MTSD-R-058 and R-060) have shown that the type panel used as heat shield in this study will attenuate the fireball from an exploding white phosphorous round. In test 1 (HC smoke), the 4 x 4 foot heat shield placed approximately two feet from the edge of the pyrotechnic stack appeared to attenuate heat flux as measured by heat flux and passive sensors. However, test 3 (XM-9 CS canisters) resulted in a flame diameter sufficiently large to engulf the panel; therefore, evaluation of attenuating effects was impossible. It is believed that a panel of larger dimensions may have confirmed the findings of Test 1.

Wind undoubtedly has some influence on heat transfer as shown by the heat flux data at stations 3 and 4 in tests 2 and 3 and the reaction of some downwind paper thermometers in test 1. However, how much smoke, convective heat, wind velocity, cooling effect on exposed sensors, etc., contribute to the differences in the heat flux measurements is yet unknown.

The ignition cause of the open sample in the pyrotechnic material array at the 180° location in test 2 could not be determined. However, within nine seconds the other three samples ignited in sequence starting with the one closest to the burning sample. The motion picture shows that after ignition of the first sample, flames from the deflagrating stack did not reach the array location for at least 60 seconds. Therefore, it can be assumed that ignition of the three samples occurred through flame propagation between them. The last sample (which was covered by a steel screen enclosure) did not ignite for seven seconds after ignition of the sample positioned next to it (which was in a copper enclosure) and was aflame within two seconds following ignition of the open (without an enclosure) sample. This shows that this type of steel screening is a better heat and flame attenuator than copper window screening which confirmed laboratory tests previously performed.

Generally, the use of passive sensors can be of appreciable value in providing useful, empirical information at low cost.

Based on the results of this study, heat flux measurements can be used to effectively evaluate hazards criteria of pyrotechnics and to determine safe quantity distances. It is therefore recommended to continue these studies using more instrumentation, such as heat flux sensors and thermocouples, and more flame and heat attenuating devices.

APPENDIX A HEAT FLUX DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM

The heat flux data acquisition system is designed to be completely portable so that it can be used in the field for test data transmission to the data processing facilities in the Data Handling Center at MTF.

The package consists of a bank of DC amplifiers, a thermocouple reference ice bath, an FM/FM multiplexer/transmitter, and a portable intermediate band magnetic tape recorder for backup. The signals from the sensors in the field are received, amplified, and multiplexed. They can now be either transmitted to the Data Handling Center or recorded on the portable tape recorder in the Test Control Center or both. Prior to testing, the measuring systems are verified from end to end and calibrated by transmitting a 0 and a 100 percent (full scale) calibration signal to the Data Handling Center, where with the aid of a computer, a direct real-time readout in corrected engineering units is made on a line printer. Should the test be lengthy or delayed, the computer can be released for other use. In this case, the transmitted raw data will be recorded on a tape recorder for data processing at a later time.

However, if the test is reasonably short and the computer can stay on line, the transmitted data will be processed immediately and the line printer will provide a real-time running tab listing in corrected engineering units. Figure A-1 shows an actual printout of a verification and calibration run prior to heat flux test 2. The two top lines are channel designations. The first three vertical columns represent the hours, minutes, and seconds of the day in Central Standard Time. Columns F1-02 through F1-05 represent temperature measured by thermocouples in $^{\rm O}$ F and columns F1-06 through F1-09 are heat flux measured by heat flux sensors in Btu/ft $^{\rm O}$ h. The lines between 10:05:48 and 10:06:06 show calibration at 0 percent and those between 10:06:15 and 10:06:33 at 100% or full scale.

Figures A-2 and A-3 show schematically the different data acquisition capabilities.

Figure A-4 depicts the actual setup of the portable telemetry package in the field. The Precision Potentiometer and the Frequency Counter are used only for setup and calibration.

To further demonstrate the different capabilities of data acquisition discussed above, the pages following this section show actual data of test 3 for the first 38 seconds of the test. Since the computer was not available at the time of the test, the data were taped and processed five days later. Therefore, the first column of the printouts show the elapsed time in milliseconds from the time data collection started shortly before the first calibration and verification run. The data shown are in one-tenth of a second intervals. Time 0 (ignition) occurred at 616.021 seconds as marked. The figures in the third and fourth lines of the heading on each sheet are

			F1	F1	,F1	Fi	F1	F1	Fi	F1	
			62	03	84	95	96	87	08	39	
10	85	41	93.359	83.218	80.390	81.109	-2.0683	47460	47468	49414	
10	85	42	93.416	82.246	80.361				23632		
1 9	95	43	94.187	82.984	79.705				25585		
10	95	44	93.531	83.746	79.960				62109		
10	Ø5	45	93.416	83.560	80.503 80.046				34765 49414		0 7
10	05 05	46 47	93.644 92.759	82.560 82.990	80.619				29296		calibration
10 10	85	48	32.884	29.201	28.744	20.703	-1.9941	49414	56640	76727	begins
10	85	49	32.798	28.515	28.800	24.167	-2.3066	38281	80468	841/9	
10	85	50	32.941	28.972	28.572				47460		
_ 19	85	51	32.941	29.687	28.601	21.003	-2.3066	43945	91486	83468	
16	15	52	32.855	29.458	28.458	22.660	-2.3000	38281	75000 82226	-1.0273	
16	85	53	32.855 32.798	28.402 28.744	28.687 28.83 8	22.902	-2.8003	- 48234	76757	- QRAZA	
10 10	85 85	54 55	32.998	29.316	28.773	23.865	-2.0507	38281	73242	58593	
16	85	56	32.998	28.601	28.716	22.509	-2.3789	43945	78710	71289	
10	85	57	32.685	28.691	28.838	24.919	-2.3613	38281	69531	69531	
10	15	58	32.884	28.859	28.429				85937		
10	85	59	32.884	29.115	28.488				75000		
10	9 6	80	32.970	28.886	28.661				89648 67578		
10	86	01	32.884	28.630	28.343 28.945				75000		
19	86 86	82 83	33.083 33.027	28.886 29.115	28.638				88468		
10	- 66	04	33.142	29.173	28.63	25.974	-2.2148	- 40234	58593	64962	07
19	16	85	33.083	28.836	28.544	22.288	-2.3066	43945	84179	75000	calibration
_ ī0	16	86	32.855	28.681	28.945	19.347	-2.3242	34765	78710	75000	- ends
19	16	07	91.816	82.484	79.984	79.300	-2.0859	41992	29296	85937	
10	■6	98	91.617	82.619	79.589				29296		
10	8 6	89	92.416 92.7 0 3	82.675	79.675	_			18164 27343		
10	96	18	92.382	82.447	79.476				27343		
iō	86	12	92.474	82.675	79.847				23632		
10	86	13	92.382	83.218	80.304	82.765	-1.9765	51171	07226	62139	100%
10	8 6	14	91.873	82.246	79.589				25585		calibration
10	86	15	500.28	501.31	498.97	2500.3	299.52	300.84	299.79	299.57	- begins
10	86	16	500.34	501.37	499.28	2497.5	299.65 299.35	300.93 301.86	299.63 299.58	299.52 299.43	
10 10	86 86	17 18	500.37 500.22	501.28 501.51	498.79	2497.4	299.43	300.98	299.65	299.55	
10	9 6	19	508.25	581.54	498.74	2498.4	299.41	388.95	299.98	299.48	
16	86	20	500.22	501.28	498.68	2497.4	299.32	361.86	299.48	299.48	
10	€6	21	500.62	501.25	498,48	2496.3	299.41	301.02	299.15	299.76	
10	96	55	499.97	588.99	498:00	2497.5	299.15		299.15	299.32	
10		23	500.02	581.48	498.14	2496.3	299.10 299.17	300.96	299.37 299.37	299.24	
10	96	24 25	500.00 500.00	501.19 501.02	497:68 497.71	2493.2 2495.3	299.17	301. 8 6 301. 8 4	299.43	299.32 299.38	
10 10	8 6	26	500.02	500.91	497.54	2493.9	299.15	301.06	299.06	299.36	
10	86	27	499.97	501.14	497.85	2497.5		301.06	299.19	299.11	
10	-113	28	499.97		497:45	2494.I	298.90		298.99	299.11	
16	86	29	499.97	500.99	497.71	2493.8		300.89		299.20	100°7
10	86	30	570.17	509.88	497.77	2494.B	299.08			299.38	calibration
10	96	31	500.02	588.99	497.88	2495.0	299.00	300.91		299.26	ends
10	9 6	32	59 0.00	500.91 497.88	498.02 481.40	2495.3 2115.2	299.80 187.91	300.93 111.33		-7.4335	
10 10	9 6	33 34	499.57 91.216	82.447	79.562		-		-1.0058		
10	86	35	91.644	62.818	78.984				-1.1718		
10	86	37	91.388	82.998	79.562				56640		

Figure A-1. Heat Flux Test Data Processed During this Test

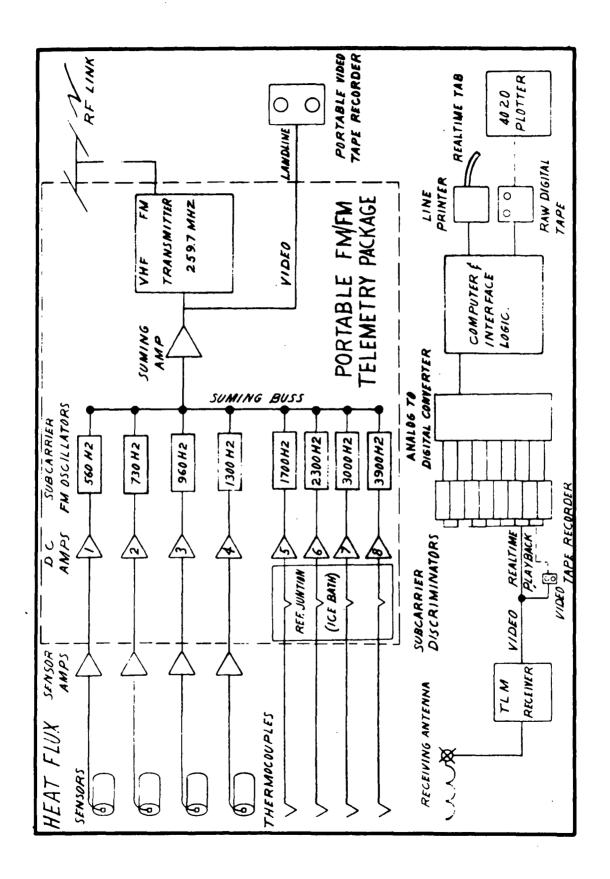


Figure A-2. Block Diagram of Portable Telemetry Package for Heat Flux Measurements

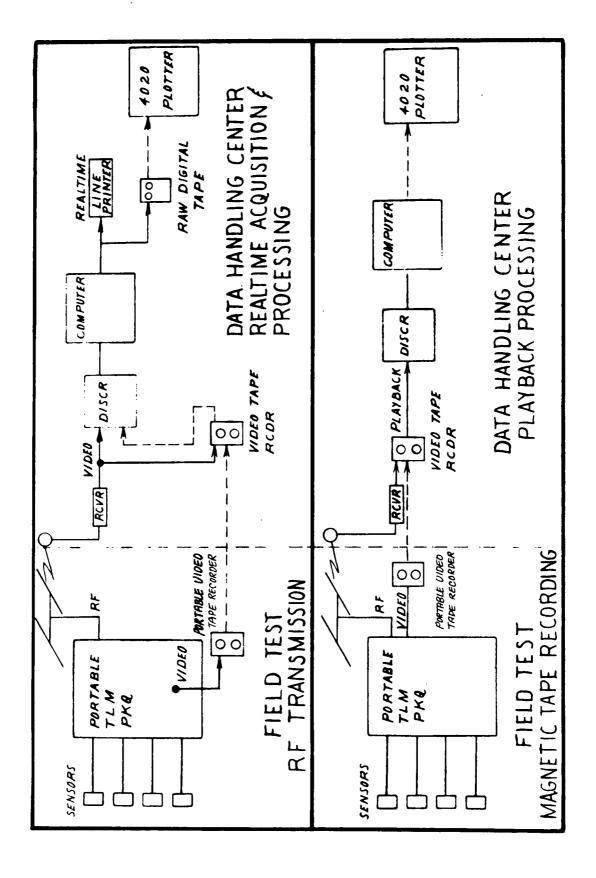


Figure A-3. Block Diagram of Various Data Acquisition Systems for Heat Flux Measurements

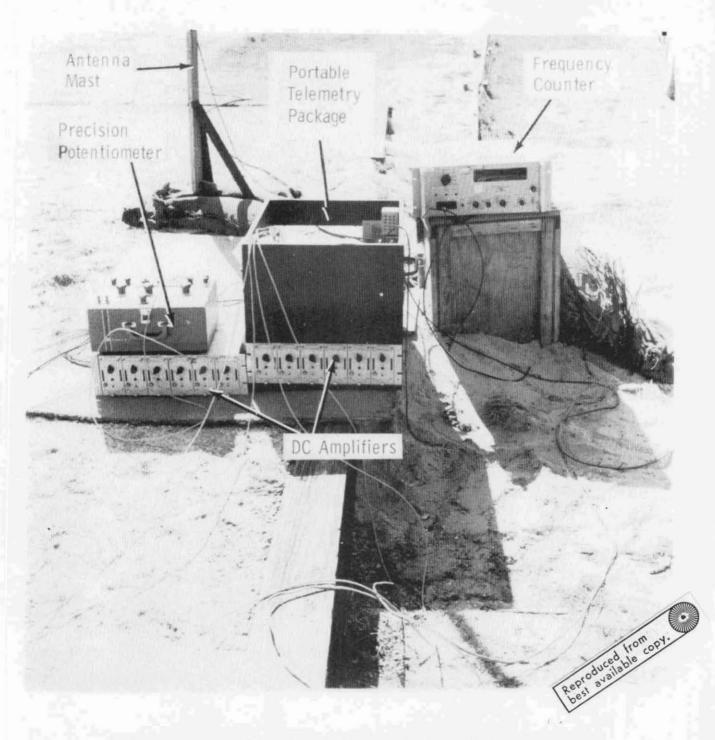


Figure A-4. Portable Telemetry Package for Heat Flux Measurements

are channel identification numbers for the computer. The data in the columns headed by these figures represent the following measurements taken during test 3:

- C001-001: Actual Temperature of the heat sink at Station 1
- C001-002: Actual Temperature at Station 4
- C001-003: Actual Temperature at Station 3
- C001-004: Actual Temperature at Station 5 (pyrotechnic stack)
- N001-001: Heat flux at Station 2
- N001-002: Heat flux at Station 1
- N001-003: Heat flux at Station 4
- N001-004: Heat flux at Station 3

The data for heat flux in columns N001-001 through N001-004 have to be multiplied by a factor of 10.

HEAT FLUX TEST DATA RECORDED DURING TEST AND PROCESSED AT A LATER DATE

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25.82	1.100	3.000	1.400	3.500	.6500	.193	. 8600	.6300	 -	
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76.42	200		2	3.758		. 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3896		
26.52	8.708		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	926.9	1.270	4.2	2227	2007		
26.62	0.308	3.100	1 700	0.200	0.550	220	870	.750		And the second s
26,72	8,800	3.100	1,800	1.300	1,579	660	1900	8		
26.82	8,700	2.500	BUC. B	2.900	2.029	.720	5200	.5400		A CANADA
26.92	1,600	3.200	2.500	0.200	1,970	.740	.850	5		
27.02	9.200	2.400	1.500	1.800	5.029	6.29	9844.	. 5100		
27,12	1,100	2,300	0.400	1.400	3,029	0.77	.4700	9000	-	
27.22	0.300	2.900	2.600	1.100	2.700	9.72	.440	9006.		
27.32	0.300	5.70W	1.500	9.700	3.870	1.27	9566	. 430	· - -	
27.42	9,500	5,100	0.600	7.400	3,910	1.47	4800	3	ere der der der der der der der der der	
27.52	9.800	4.100	2.100	9.000	3,870	1.79	.710	600		
27.62	9.400	2.500	1.500	4.800	4.910	2.46	. 6800	. 6688		:
27.72	9.200	3.200	1.500	y.000	4,540	2.29	.6300	.2000		
27.82	1.000	5,100	2.500	0.560	4.816	2.74	40.	.2500		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
27.92	8,500	3.400	1.200	2.700	5.540	3.82	. 5100	.1909		* St. W
28.82	9.500	2.400	1.000	4.500	900°C	3.57	.7100	500		
28.12 20.00	300°C	4.100	5.000 :	6.666 8.66	4. 20.0 3.0	3.55	1600	24.00 00		
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29.12	0.500	2.798	200.0	8.800	8.55.2	7.42	2004	2000		
29.22	W. 300	5.100	2.700	3.600	7.770	5.360	3300	7890	The same assumptions of the sa	
29,52	9.700	4.500	2,400	2.860	8.590	7.050	.6700	9100	•	
29,42	9.20B	2.700	006.0	6.100	8.120	7.550	.3500	. 6500	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	I .
29.52	0.300	4.000	2,100	9.700	7.730	069.1	.63	. 35		٠
29.62	9.500	4.300	2,500	2.300	9.240	6.7	.7100	.5400		
629,725	69 . BBBB	72.1000	70.7000	23.1000	950	.550	700	3		
29.62	1.000	5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5	3.400	8.86	8.390	2.0	9966	. 4800		
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30.12	6.160 1.60	1.100	2.76%	5.60E	1,150	6.450	946	99		A PARTY CO. LANGUAGE CO. LANGUA
30,22	0 0 7 0 0	3.400	2.100	3.4.0	2.990	1.980	.350	90		
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AH	FAH	FAH	FAH			FT/SEC	1/SE		
5 68,948	75.000	2.100	8.800	4.290	3.920	9000	. 6266		
5 70.900	75.60	3.300	0.400	5.020	2.750	9600	. 01		
5 67,600	2	71.5000	4	acu.	.270	400	400		
5 70,300	75.500	2.706	3.90b	8c0.c	2.5000	191	9886		THE TAX TO SELECT THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY
5 68,800	76.400	3.300	w.700	5,550	2.4200	.8400	. 2300		
69,800	75.500	1.000	d.400	7,300	3.6500	. 8688	.6100	-	The second secon
76.460	75.300	3.000	5.000	8,130	2.8300	3	.240		
000,000	6/.6/	5. / 60	7.000	966.6	3.0200	20 J	5500		
	74.000	000C 1	3000	1,240	4.1000		9.9.9		
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71 540	75.900	00000	99.	970.0	99000	967.0	0.400		
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7	75.768	2 · C · C · C · C · C · C · C · C · C ·	001.11 7000	2	0.1000	070.7	0 V O .		
5 68.500	77. 500	3.200.5	4.8222		1888	1 2	4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Andrews Company and the second	+ as we show the state of the second condition definition of the completely
000.07	74.600	3.1000	0.660	2.296	00000	1.239	8304		
69,800	77.800	5.1000	10.100	3,330	4.8300	0.270	7999		
69.500	75.600	3,3000	10.800	4,490	6.2500	92	9880	·	
6 70,500	76.400	3.8000	23.600	060.0	5.7500	.8400	3900		
007.07 9	76.590	5.1000	10.200	7.860	3.2400	8.50	.1000		
6 68,900	75.200	9006.5	24.200	0.980	9.1600	1,950	,350		Andrew Company of the
69.700	77.700	4.7000	28.500	9.500	3.5100	1,579	6/.		
26 69,100	76.400	00000.	16.000	0.200	3.3300	1.640	7200		
26 /0.400	76.000	3.406.0	35.500	066.6	7.6900	2.420	8200		
200.00	70.460	2000/0		0.00.0	0.0000	80 N . N	0.4060		
990.00	74 4 90	9.000.00	0000	0 / 1 0	00000	OTA 7	997		
69.988	78.868	0.000	44 466	20 Y C	9999	4 × 4 ×	7.7		
69.544	77 988	20.2	20.500	3.380	7.7688	4.4.4	4 1 4 8		
Ø 9 6 9 9	75.730	3.3000	996.0	89.0	7.4588	2.72	0.780		
6 70.200	77.500	5.3000	40.100	1.820	5.1700	0.820	6800		and the state of t
6 69.300	77.900	4.70CV	55.600	1.540	5.3600	1.720	9.079		
6 69.700	76.000	3.5000	22.300	3.370	5.1900	2.209			
6 70.200	78.800	6.10MW	44.000	3,110	3.75WB	1.590	.8400	-	
69.503	77.900	4.9000	36.6WW	9.800	7.0300	2.150	0.210		
6 69.300	76.990	3.8000	24.700	0.720	7.8000	2.560	0.39		
6 69.800	78.800	0.000.	3.700	1.430	3.1900	2,169	. 5400		
6 69.700	78.000	4.308	4.800	1.470	3.8400	2.5	Э.	:	
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FOLDOUT FRAME

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9 M	4 . Z	2	0.000 4.000	2	40.000 70.000	0.0 4.0 8.0 8.0			20 -			
3,0	62	9.300	900	5.70%	46.862	4.750	8.450	160	1.479		AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY	
35	.72	9.700	7.900	4.300	55.800	6.060	9.580		2.640			
35	.82	9.300	7.400	5.100	63.900	6.650	M.530	.70	2.780			
35	92	9.100	6.500	5.500	21.000	8.650	2.896	969.	2.810	+		a paper commune un spérie e
36	20 -	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 . 3(0)0 0 . 3	56.786	2,170	7.280	9 5	2.68			
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36	32	204.0	002.6	4.652	65.568	2.390	629.6	. v	2.169			
36	42	996.6	220	6,300	74.200	2.130	7.910	486	11.7099			
36	.52	8,700	9.000	5.900	0099.85	3.840	9.110	4.419	2.370	-		
36	62	9,500	9.100	4.500	78.300	5,280	1.220	9.650	3.2			
30	7/	6.000	400	6.800	17.100	4.380	0.520	5.139	ر ا	_		
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37	62	9 800	6.108	6.800	79.100	3,380	1.140	4.520	0	+		
37	.12	8,400	0.000	6.400	65.700	5,330	3.560	4.829	3.6			
37	.22	9,100	8.700	4.700	83.700	6,560	6.450	4.4	2.6	-		
37	32	0 6 9 B	0.10B	7.500	19.100	6.850	7.750	4.260	4			
37	42	0 9 8 6 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	8.500	6.500	/0.200	7.290	9.080.0	5.95 1.05	ນ: ໝໍ	-		
5/2	77.	20.00 20.00	907.	0.405 303	71.666	0.00	8.156	0.790	9	-		A. S. S. Service of Control of Co
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+ 637	827	68,9000	80.000	76.4000	= 68.6000	6	5.51	14.8699	. 6	-		
37	.92	0000	1.600	7.600	82.100	5.740	5.250	4.180	4.5			
C 00	82.	8.980	7.590	996.9	83.666	6.890	7.600	4.67	v.	- - - ,		
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30 00	.32	9.780	9.100	. 4. 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	89.388	0.570	4.683	. v) J . 4	-		
38	. 42	6.603	1.100	7.100	103.00	9.750	3.780	54.5	5.7			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
38	52	9.600	1.800	8.600	86.400	0.390	3.400	5.54	3.6			
\$0 00 M (M)	. 62	ა 4. დაგ	7. 7. 8.80 8.80	6.450 8.80	94.798	3,220	3.466	6.51	5.856			
300	82	V. 100	1.100	8.566	2006 BB	5.698	7 1 1 × 5	16.6266	70.0			
38	.92	9.003	8.900	6.200	104.50	4.830	1.450	7.05	6.910	-+ - i		
9 6	20.0	1.200	0.300	8 .300	103.50	1,410	0.650	5.99	6.310	-		
300	200	200	0 0 0 0 0 0	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	71.100	2 · 0 · 0 · 0 · 0 · 0 · 0 · 0 · 0 · 0 ·	200	0.0	o r			
300	32	0.700	0.00.0	8.966	107.70	3,130	1.240	510	4.628	-		
39	. 42	8,800	y.400	8.700	94.900	069.9	1.530	8.100	5.7	÷ -		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
30	.52	0.400	y.700	N96.7	110.20	7.670	1.200	9.110	7.760			
3,0	.62	9.680	6.500 1000 1000	MM8.5	102.40	5.940	8.12 8	8.196	6.880	• · - · ·		
) t	7/•	9,100	30/·	3. V. C.	92.688	4.8/0	1.620	9.16	6.830	-	and the second s	
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4 6	12	7.700	9.700	8.500	123.70) A	53.5440	• •	9 0			
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	FIG. 5	

COLDOUT FRAME 2

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JFLX1		Σ		T A	BULATION	UF VALUES			TIME 0 =15 51 50	PAGE-
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L	ĽΦ	U 4	UΦ	υФ	10/0 1/5/1	7.S		1/SE		
40.22	N.680	6.300	8.50%	112.70	a.	3.710	2.650	0.47	1	
640.527	6 0	2	J.	•	.670	860	740	. 52B	-	gale a man a agus a mar a mar a mar a dha ann ann an ann ann ann ann ann ann an
46.42	N. 666	1.300	x . 550	124.70	5.860	3.11	5.6y	1.730	-	
40.52	9995	2.400	2000	116.60	0.680	2.676	20.00	951.7	-+	
46.62	39.50 39.50 39.50 39.50	001. 001. 0001.	992.0	16.16 78.38	2,0° 2,0° 2,0° 2,0°	1.15 2.4 3.4	• • x	4 · 1.00		
2 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5	0	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2.355	111.19	9.510	3.00	9.818	4.616		
40.92	9.86	1.900	308.6	118.40	0.460	4.620	1.000	4.540		
41.02	0.400	1.300	995.6	132.10	0.310	5.320	0.140	4.630		
41,12	0.400	2.000	1.600	116,10	1,960	8.260	8.390	5.370		
41.22	9,600	1,200	8,900	129,20	4.210	2.920	7.540	6.580		
41.52	9.600	2.900	0.400	137,10	3.360	2.61	5.090	4.340		
41,42	9°198	4.900	906·0	119.89	2,170	0.420	5.030	3.100		
41,52	9,500	2.400	9.300	130.40	0.820	9.310	6.410	4.440		
41.62	1,100	1.200	1.500	132,50	8,880	7.930	900.4	4.560		
41,72	9.86V	2.600	2.400	118.09	8.940	7.900	5.530	5.830		a company of the second
41.82	8.300	3,100	006.6	135.00	8,450	9.120	7.12	6.280		
41.92	0 999	5.200	1.400	153.00	0.010	8.840	6.230	5.100		!
42.02	9,8100	4.5000	2.100	119.50	6.270	Ø 11/0	6.550	5.210	_	
42.12	200	900	0.100	143.50	6.860	-	<u>.</u>	6.170		AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER
77.74	990.0	327.0	1. VIOE	100.001	0.00	274.7	0.02.0	9/0.4		
46.00	2 X 2 Z 2 Z 2 Z		1	167.87 146.80	2 × × × ×	0 · C		7 . 00 6		
40.50	9.500	. 4 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5	・'/ ・'. ・'. こここここここここここここここここここここここここここここここ	157.10	5.20	7.740	5.50	3.340		
42.62	8.400	2.600	1.700	150.70	5.860	7.830	5.830	3.16		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
42.72	9.100	4.500	1.300	148.50	4.220	7.080	4.720	2.500		
42.82	9,600	5.400	3,700	134.70	4.140	66.9	966.	2.310		
42.92	009.6	2.400	1,100	129.10	5.890	8.67	11.	5.420		:
43.02	8.800	4.080	2.300	150.50	6.000	7	2			
43.12	00000	00C.C	4.000	138.40	7.670	8.110	0.140	4.510		
43.22	9.700	3.000	1.800	142,60	₩.64N	0.630	31,5200	5.99		
43,32	9.800	4.400	300.	153,30	1.580	1.200	Si	6.010		de explorementation of the second of the sec
45.42	8.900	5.690	4.600	140.09	2.440	1.400	256	6.8888		
40.06	9999	5.55E	3. 20b	140.45	2.530	1.6/9	200		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1
40.07	0000	0.60 0.60 0.60	5.000 1.000	01.44. 01.44.	0.100	6.016	. N & &	0.4.0 0.4.0		
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44.92		4. V. S.	5. V 5. C	142.35		. 4 . 5 . 5 . 5	5 ≥) \(\cdot \)	A Company of the same of the s	****
44.12	097.6	200.0		104.89	4.500	6.858	8.00	300		
44.22	2.208	v. 626	4.806	55.10	3,140	5.710	550	2.620	1	
44.52	0.700	5.730	5.000	144.10	3,190	6.334	.910	32.7500		
44.42	8.100	5.470	4.101	163.50	3.400	7.410		5.180		
44,52	9.30C	5.290	5.500	55.50	2.820	6.530	1.260	5.030		
44.62	0.108	6.900	5.800	43.50	2.790	. 0	34.0400	5.52		
44.72	9.403	4.80	4,10	66.10	1.570	6.14	36.54BB	36.5100		
44.82	75.4	700	402	159.43	20.0	4	46 67.00			
-	9000	20.00	-	• • •	2//-	` .		000000000000000000000000000000000000000		

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500	87.100	5.800	158.19	166	1.64	9 6	96.9		
500	+4	\sim		510	.57	45	430	~ -	
1,500	88.700	8.100	155.99	1.720	3.07	180	6.080		
8.700	87.800	9.000	156,90	2,350	6.21	060	6.060		- 1
9.500	85.300	7.100	175.50	1.900	7.91	120	4.100		
9,600	89,500	7.800	152.60	1.680	8.85	996	4.130		
8,400	87.200	7.400	160.90	1,980	8.5	57	5.68		
0.100	87.900	7.100	171.30	1.490	6.4	32.8100	5.540		
W. 800	88,600	8,800	152,29	2,110	3.4	62	4.98		
8.500	86.000	8.20%	160.70	3,280	6.3	14	5.350		
9.800	88.900	8.300	166.70	2,100	8.9	5	5.91		
0,900	88,500	9,100	156,60	2,130	7.9	9	2.890		
9.300	88.190	7.700	160.90	2.280	8.6	870	6.898		
0.500	900.00	300	164.50	2.010	6.6	83.0	3.620		
9.100	87.900	9.100	153.20	3.210	8	820	2.120		A COLUMN TO THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE PROPER
8.700	87.500	906.8	164.60	3.460	0.6	80 180	9.660		
0.500	90.400	0.100	164.50	2.410	2	4	6.690		- Market Community of the state
9.100	90,100	0000	154.09	4.030	8	961	5.886		
9.508	87,800	7.700	172.00	5.890	3.3	300	6.910		
9.300	91,800	1.500	170,20	7.870	4.2	32,8600	•		
8,900	90.900	901.6	154.09	0.650	3.5	960	6.810		AND THE REAL PROPERTY AND A SECOND SE
9006.8	89.000	9.100	174.70	0.890	ر. د	370	9.210		
6.300	90.800	0.460	166,60	1.670	٠. د.	980	9.800	_	
7.800	91.600	0.600	155.30	5,610	2.5	410	1.790		
w.300	91.600	9.400	179.80	7.460	7.3	380	3.09		
8,100	91.500	1.300	168.40	7.120	9.2	2,010	2.450		
9.200	91.500	0.30h	165,10	5.360	00	4.290	5.23		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
00000	91.500	000.	179.50	1,880	7.7	5.150	5.030		
9.800	94.100	2,400	169,30	1.100	4.9	1.500	1.930		many many track of a few control of the control of
0.100	93.000	2.500	170.20	2.180	6.4	1.400	1.540		
9.200	93,700	1.900	186.80	2.550	6.3	20	7.03		
8.50C	94.100	2 • 00 0 E	1/1.40	300	2	0.470	6.330	The state of the s	
8.500	91.600	1.500	179.40	5,310	H	1,910	9.950		
9999	92.500	1.500	194.79	5.710	8	1.000	1.950		
7 . 0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	957.96	3.000	07.6/1	0.410	20 : 4 :	8.4°	4 t		
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35000	20° 50°		104.50	2 4 0	. 4		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
9.50	40.00	. 4 . 2 . 2 . 2	107.75	3.3.0	. M		6.67.0	-	
9.136	96.700	2.	186.50	3.140	, () ()	200.0	4 X X		
8.400	95.200		204.10	240.5	1 2	9.12	2.7		
0.800	95.400	4.500	230.20	3.740	2	7.350	7.154	THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF TH	
8 2 2 2	95,488	3.500	182.00	5.239	28.28	2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2.07		
9.188	2000		711,92	5.570	5	5.67	5.0	display a separated	
25.0							\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		
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FOLDOUT FRAME 2	R-061	İ	1 30 PAGE- 33																																												
			TIME 0 =15 3			:						2						- Control of the Cont																													
:			N G G A	5 Z	TU/S	T/SE	5.250	3.770		4.276	30/.0		5.570	5.240	5.510	2.510	•	8.50.0	0 1 4 6	1.202	1.220	9.950	8.030	3.200	8.858	7.820	8.439	21.6388	4.946	4.460	1.150	1.390	8 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9.6	7.990	7.590	. v . v . v . v . v . v . v . v . v . v	7 . 5 . 5	6.246	6.181	W. 589	2.820	1.2	5.230	4.450	3.040	5.31
				1 9 9 5 2 9 5 2 9 5	TUIS		3.560	3.180	2.530	2 - 2 SE	000. I		3.280	2.600	2.25	1,230	N. 660	970.0	0 6 7 0	2000	8.590	7.220	6,860	6.520	0.016	5.190	3.730	23.5500	3.600	3.460	1,790	2,800	010.7	2.710	1.570	1.270	71.7	9.850	0.550	9.550	662.6	996.9	77.00	1.510	0.950	1.750	3,9
			OF VALUES	2 2	TU/S	FT/SEC	08.37	08.88	68.25	V0.10	17.40	101.080	92.30	04.21	90.90	V6.16	05,48	80.08	200 66	46.10	00	8.390	6.230	3.590	1.7.50	7.760	6.430	85.8600	0.00 0.52 0.52	2.630	3.750	4.900 900 900	0.00.0	1.280	0.00.0	1.100	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8 · 7 · 8	03.76	99.90	07.18	07.13	23 2 4 4	64.46	9.370	6.380	3.8
		1		3 2	7U/S	1/sE	9.370	9.920	9.240	4.820	4.950	0.010 4 010	3.590	3,680	3.830	W.91W	8,710	8,8/10	0 4 4 60	300	950.6	8.640	8.970	9.050	7.190	5.310	5.010	•	7.958	9.950	1.750	2.420	1.07.0	9.810	8.790	9.740	1 • 4 4 6 9 4 4 6	2.032	2.410	3,410	4.590	4.900	5.62B	3.130	2.850	4.356	5.050
		63-3	F 44.5		DE	H	197,00	217.20	210.00	202.00	07.417 100	177.00	718.60	205.00	208.50	222,30	206,40	210.00	107 10	747.10	214.80	195,69	226.70	269.80	704.60 779.50	264.60	248.10	=270.100	254.70	267.10	262.50	255.20	000.400	246.68	264,30	240.70	00./17	7.56.55	246.60	249.30	224.70	259.50	200.002	251.70	226.40	209.10	210.00
		OPS FLX 1		1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	J.E	F A H	3,000	3.406	5.406	4.465	4 . SIGN	0.00.4 0.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	5.700	6.300	3.706	996.9	7.100	4.100	002.0	4.002	6.000	8,900	5.100	7.300	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	8.006	7.700	97.7066	8.000	6.208	9.800	9.500	001.00 001.00	8.600	9.100	01.49	24 C	20 · C · C · C · C · C · C · C · C · C ·	8.400	80. US	01.10	8 . SUS	30. 30. 10.	306.6	V1.26	95.00	8.408
		KENO	5		E T	I	4.900	3.600	6.100	0.10U	2.898	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7.007	6.600	5.200	5.300	6,200	4.100	0 . SNB	7. 4.08 5. 4.08	7.700	6.100	4.100	6.9AU	0.0	7.200	5.600	96.6996	6.828	4.700	7.400	7.000	0.00 888 888	6.00	6.200	6.600	0.000		2.200	0.200	7.206	5.700	8.50 8.50 8.50 8.50		7.400	6.800	6.100
_			<u>د</u>	3 2	H H	FAH	8,500	6,700	0.000	8,866	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 . 6666	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9 386	7,300	9.300	009.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2000	3000	5.00	7.700	9.300	9.300	0000	0.600	8.900	68,3000	8,700	9.100	009.0	7.788	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	999	9.300	9.100	0.00		7.600	0.000	8,900	8.783	39°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°	8 9 0	9.200	8.300	7.400
EOLDOUT FRAME			UFLX1	Σ	SEC	l	49,82	49.92	56.62	50.12	56.23	ひ。 ひ。 ひ。	54.53	50.63	50.73	50,83	50.93	51.63	51.10	51,33	51,43	51,53	51,63	51.73	51,43 51,43	52.03	52,13	652.230	52.43	52,53	52.63	52.73	70.00 70.00	53.03	53,13	53,23	00.00 5.4.58	53.53	53.63	53,73	53.83	56.93	74.60 54.60	54.23	54,53	54.43	54,53